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FFA AT WORK FOR SAFETY, A HANDBOOK FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE.

FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA, WASHINGTON, D.C.

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A HANDBOOK DEVELOPED FOR FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA (FFA) ADVISORS PROVIDES USEFUL RESOURCE MATERIAL FOR THE TEACHING OF RURAL SAFETY, AS WELL AS SUGGESTIONS FOR RURAL AND FARM SAFETY EDUCATION ACTIVITIES. ORGANIZATIONS THAT PROVIDE SAFETY MATERIALS ARE LISTED, AS WELL AS TITLES OF SAFETY FILMS. COPIES OF THIS PUBLICATION ARE ALSO AVAILABLE FROM THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA, U.S. OFFICE OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202. (DK)

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FFA at work for SAFETY

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A HANDBOOK FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

VT 007 201

FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA

Fourth Revision of FFA at work for Safety
1967

The importance of safety education in vocational agriculture is well recognized. Instructors of vocational agriculture and FFA members across the nation have become increasingly aware that safety education must keep pace with the rapid advances in all aspects of rural living. FFA members, through their chapter safety activities, are exerting a leadership and influence in rural communities that is resulting in saving lives, alleviating human suffering and preventing property damage.

"FFA at Work for Safety" was printed and distributed through the courtesy of the American Oil Company, Chicago, Illinois. We are grateful to this organization and to the many individuals and chapters who had a part in the preparation of this handbook.

This publication should motivate the development of safety programs by FFA chapters throughout the nation.

H. N. Hunsicker
National Advisor
Future Farmers of America

The National Safety Council is both privileged and proud to pledge its full support and cooperation to the safety effort of the Future Farmers of America.

No one has a greater reason for seeing to it that accident prevention is one-hundred percent effective than the youth of today. No segment of our society feels the awful impact of fatal and injurious accidents more than young people.

Rural leaders throughout America have a long and commendable record for diligently working toward a reduction of accidents among rural families. FFA members, vocational agricultural teachers, supervisors, and teacher educators have a fundamental responsibility in this effort.

Safety leaders recognize the accident prevention potential offered by the organized efforts of FFA members and their advisors. This publication includes invaluable information for planning effective safety programs and activities.

Howard Pyle
President
National Safety Council

"FFA at Work for Safety" was revised and brought up-to-date to help FFA chapters fulfill their responsibilities in the crusade to reduce accidents through an action program based upon community needs. Hundreds of FFA chapter applications in the Farm Safety Foundation Award program were reviewed. From these applications many new ideas, successful activities and pictures were selected and included in the revised handbook which should motivate the development of more effective safety programs in FFA chapters throughout America.

Thousands of teachers of vocational agriculture and FFA chapters have made a great contribution in the revision of "FFA at Work for Safety". Harold Heldreth and Gene Brown, of the National Safety Council, and R. D. Eberly, of the American Oil Company, have made recommendations concerning the contents of the Handbook. I am especially indebted to Mr. Ernest Cullen and Mr. Takumi Kono, FFA Fellowship Students, who did much of the research for the publication.

William Paul Gray
National Executive Secretary
Future Farmers of America

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FFA *at work for* SAFETY

Purpose of this Handbook

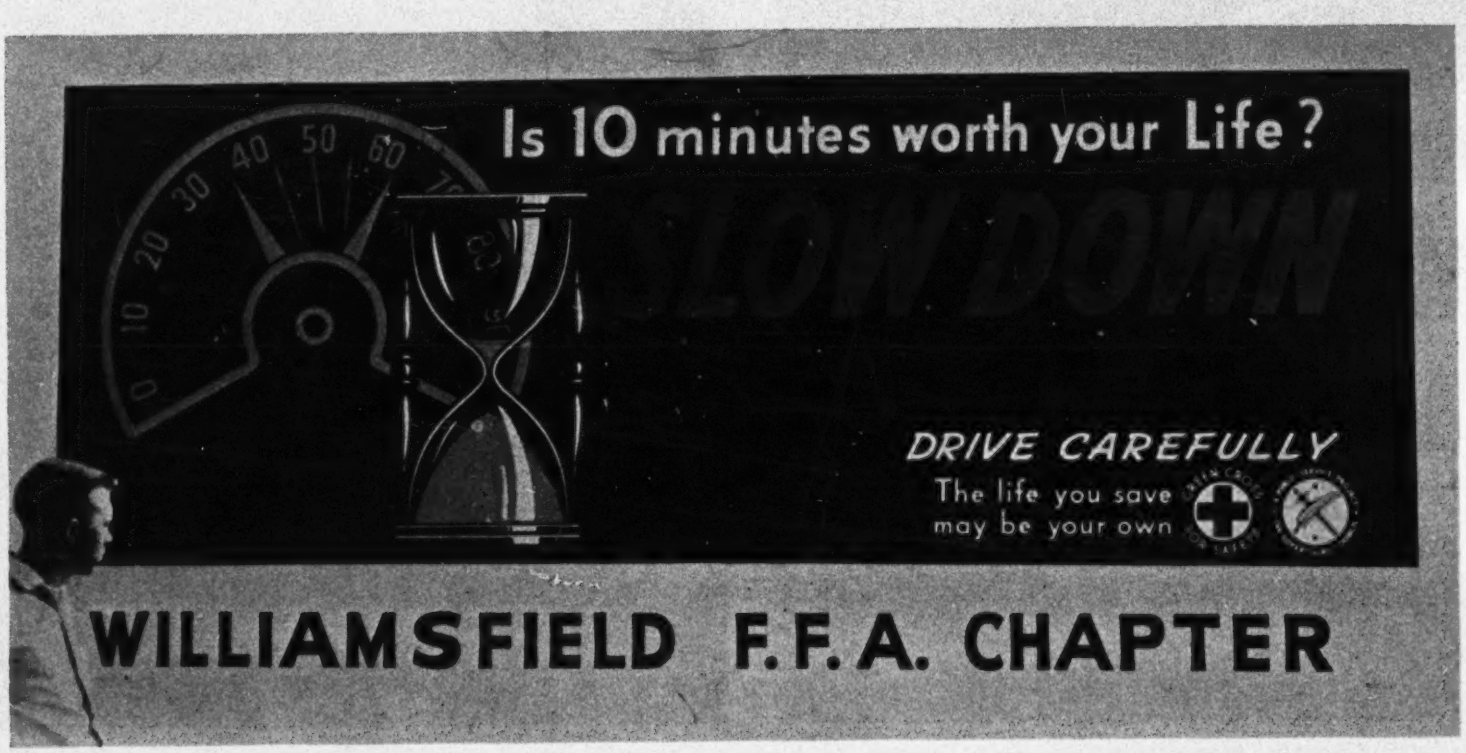
The local FFA Advisor should find the handbook "FFA at Work for Safety" a useful teaching aid. It will provide resource material for teaching safety, as well as suggestions for safety activities. The cornerstone of accident prevention is effective safety practice, which is a matter of learning how to live and act in a safe way. Educational programs involving safety can do much to develop proper attitudes toward safety, motivate students to obey safety regulations and help them to anticipate and overcome hazards in new and unfamiliar situations.

The dynamic forces at work changing our society and affecting our everyday living are also creating problems in rural safety. Some of these include changes in farm mechanization, the extensive use of the tractor and highway vehicles, the complex variety of agricultural chemicals, the many innovations in the farm shop and the increased emphasis on rural recreation. These are but a few of the factors that make it necessary for the teachers and students of vocational agriculture to keep up to date with the safety requirements on the modern farm and in the home.

This handbook does not encompass the entire field of safety and accident prevention. However, teachers of vocational agriculture and FFA members will find it a comprehensive guide to use in planning and conducting chapter safety programs that will do much to conserve the life, health and property of students, school personnel and the public. The teaching and practicing of *safe* workmanship is in reality the teaching of *good* workmanship; or to be more specific, "The *right way* is the *safe way*."

The basic purposes for teaching farm safety in vocational agriculture are:

1. To teach students that good workmanship requires observation of safety rules.
2. To teach students the value of practicing safety at *all* times.
3. To teach the students how to practice safety in the school, classroom, the shop, at work, on the farm, on the highway and during recreational activities.
4. To teach students to recognize hazards and to avoid—or live safely with—those which cannot be eliminated.
5. To develop understanding of liability responsibilities in case of injury, loss of property or death.



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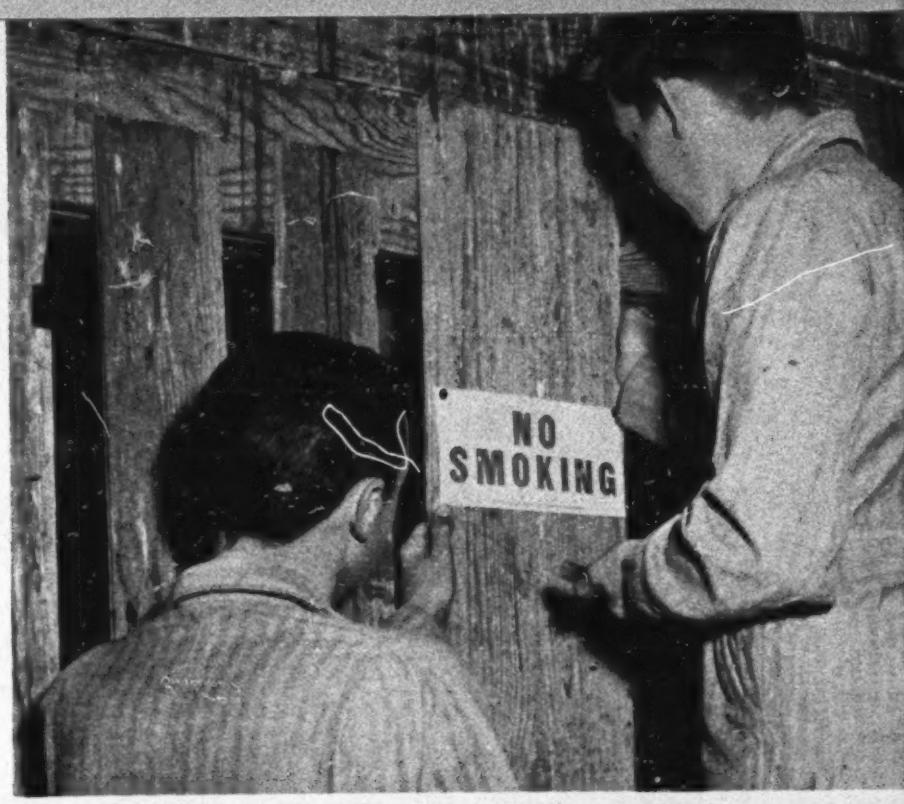
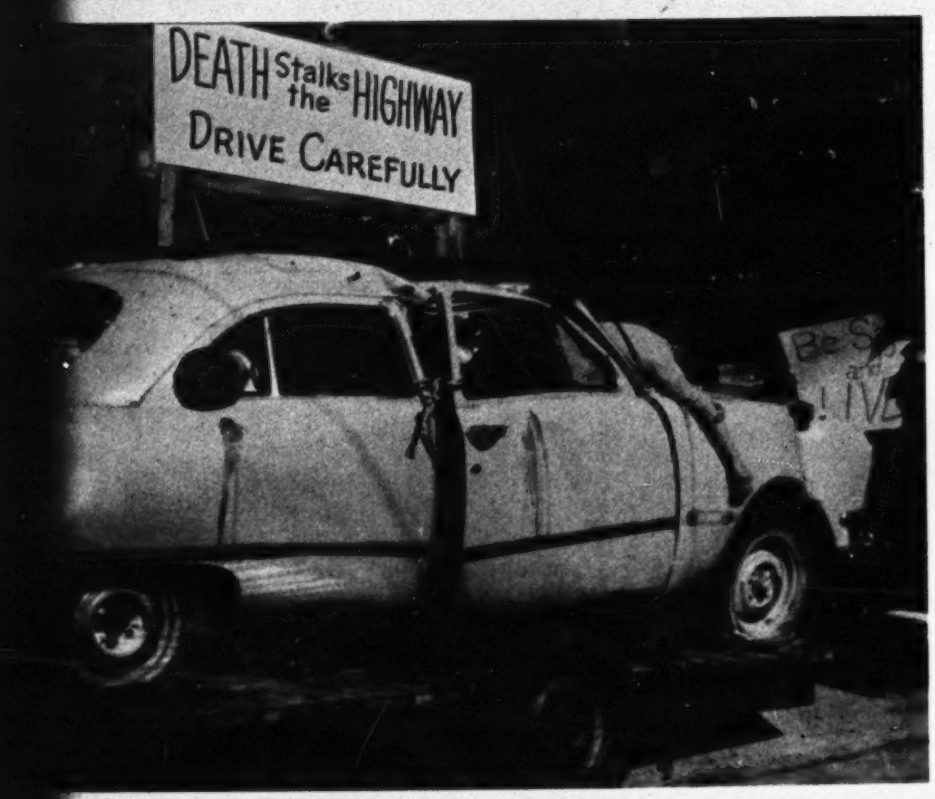




GOOD SAFETY HABITS result from GOOD TEACHING

The Need For Action

What is the role of the FFA chapter in accident prevention? How serious is the accident problem in the local community? How does it compare with accident statistics for the nation? A review of (action) statistics from "Accident Facts—1967 Edition," compiled by the National Safety Council, will help show the need for safety. Each number represents a story of loss of life or great human suffering, or tremendous property damage. Statistics in your community can tell a story of where lives may be saved and losses averted through a good FFA safety education program.

Causes of Death in 1966

Kind of Accident	Deaths	Age Group at Which Death Occurred Most Frequently 1st	2nd	3rd
Motor-Vehicle Accidents	53,000	15-24	25-44	45-64
Falls	20,000	75 +	45-64	65-74
Fires and Burns	7,900	45-64	0-4	75 +
Drowning	7,000	15-24	5-14	25-44
Firearms	2,600	15-24	25-44	45-64
Machinery	2,100	45-64	25-44	15-24
Poison (solid or liquid)	2,100	25-44	45-64	0-4
Poison Gases	1,500	25-44	45-64	15-24
All Other Types	16,800	45-64	25-44	0-4
(Suffocation, Air transportation, Blow by falling object, Excessive heat, Cataclysm, etc.)				
All Accidents	113,000			

Source: Accident Facts, National Safety Council, 1967

Cost of Accidents

Add to the death and injury toll, the economic losses (which) cost the nation over $20,000,000,000 last year. These losses include:

Wage losses	$5,900,000,000
Medical fees and hospital expenses	2,000,000,000
Administrative and claim settlement costs of insurance	4,300,000,000
Property damage (motor vehicle)	3,300,000,000
Property damage (fire)	1,496,000,000
Property destroyed and production due to work accidents	3,000,000,000

Source: Accident Facts, National Safety Council, 1967

Motor-Vehicle Deaths

According to the National Safety Council, "speed too fast for conditions" was a contributing factor in about one third of the fatal accidents in 1966; it was a factor in one third of the fatal accidents in urban areas and over one fourth of urban accidents. Slightly more than one-half of all traffic deaths occurred after dark.

There were about 102,000,000 licensed drivers in the United States last year. For drivers aged 20-24 years, 105 in 100,000 were involved in fatal accidents, while for drivers aged 35-64 years, the rate was in the 40's. An estimated 3,000,000 teenagers entered the driving population with an involvement rate in fatal accidents, second only to that of the 20-24 year group. For drivers of all ages, 65 per 100,000 were involved in fatal accidents in 1966.

Related to the number of male and female drivers, males have a higher accident rate than females. However, related to miles driven by each sex, females have a higher rate of accidents than males.

Seasonal deaths by motor-vehicle are at their lowest in February and the highest in July followed by December and August. This is due to more traveling in the summer and longer hours of darkness, coupled with increased pedestrian activity during the Christmas holiday season.

Causes of Death in Home Accidents in 1966

Falls are the largest single cause of death in the home, followed closely by fires. It is no wonder that many FFA chapters are "spearheading" community programs to reduce these "two killers."

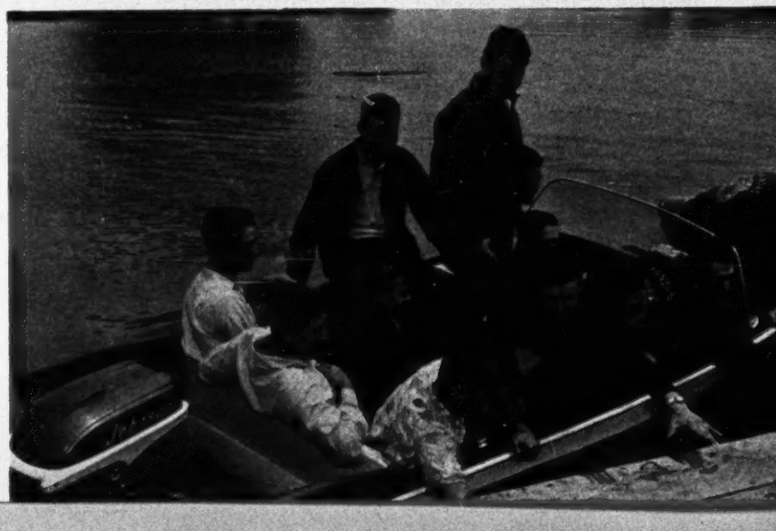
Falls	11,800
Fires, burns	6,800
Poisons (solid or liquid)	1,700
Suffocation (injected object)	1,300
Suffocation (mechanical)	1,200
Firearms	1,500
Poison gases	1,100
Other home accidents (drowning, electric current, blow from falling objects)	4,100
All Home Accidents	29,500

Source: Accident Facts, National Safety Council, 1967

Recreational Boating Deaths

Lifesaving Devices Save Lives. A lifesaving device was *not* used by 666 of 757 drowning victims of boating accidents on whom data were available in the U.S. Coast Guard 1966 Boating Statistics report. Yet 55 per cent of those who did not use a device, had one readily available in the boat. Coast Guard studies have reported that of persons "in peril" in the water, 61 per cent of those with lifesaving devices were rescued; of those not equipped, only 31 per cent were rescued.

An UNSAFE way to get nowhere . . . and WET!



Deaths By Work Accidents

Source: National Safety Leaflet, The Farm Accident Situation, 1962

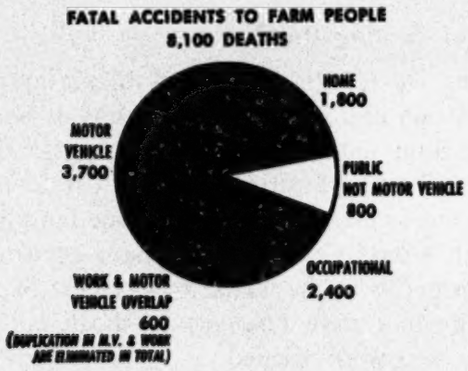
For many years farming has ranked as the third most hazardous occupation. Only mining, including quarrying and other similar occupations, and construction have higher death rates.

In general, the death rate from farm accidents has followed national trends, decreasing steadily since the turn of the century. The accident death rate on farms was once below the national average; however, in recent years, it has become higher, and the difference appears to be increasing. In 1961 when the national rate fell to an all time low of 50.4 deaths per 100,000 population, the farm average rose to 59.5 deaths per 100,000. In 1966 the farm average rose to 69.9 deaths per 100,000 compared with the national rate of 57.7.

National Safety Council statistics show that motor vehicle, home and public accidents occur to farm residents about as severely as to the rest of the country. However, *it is in work safety that farming lags behind!* Most industries have placed great emphasis upon safety education, and with the application of safe practices have helped reduce work accidents to be the smallest of the four categories. However, farm work is seldom done under direct observation and supervision; consequently, an unsafe act, unseen and unrecognized, becomes a habit. Such unsafe habits will be discovered and replaced with proper practices only if the farmer will serve as his own safety supervisor. Future Farmer members can help bring this about.

Fatal Accidents to Farm People (8,100 deaths) in 1966

Work accidents are second only to motor vehicle accidents among farm residents, comprising about 31% of the total.



Source: The National Safety Council, Farm Resident Accidents, 1966

FFA has made important contributions toward accident prevention in rural areas, but there remains much to be done. Rural leaders are joining hands in the crusade to prevent needless loss by accidents. Through an action program in farm safety, FFA members can bring about safe work habits and correct unsafe conditions in their homes, on their farms and in their communities.

. . . and falls not only hurt, they can KILL!

To prepare rural youth for a happy and productive future, and to protect those already actively engaged in farming, every teacher of vocational agriculture and every FFA member should BELIEVE IN AND VIGOROUSLY PROMOTE safety on the farm, in the home, on the highway and in recreation. Every advantage should be taken to practice safety to help preserve life and assure continued well-being of our nation and our farm families.

FFA members at work for safety

THE TIME TO DO IT IS NOW!

Objectives Of An FFA Farm Safety Program

Each teacher of vocational agriculture should emphasize SAFETY to accomplish the following:

Develop in each student an understanding of:

1. The importance of farm safety
2. The many areas of farm safety
3. The economic loss and personal injury resulting from accidents
4. The FFA member's responsibility in the chapter safety program

Teach FFA members

1. How to recognize hazards
2. How to correct hazards
3. How to live safely with those hazards that cannot be eliminated
4. How accidents and injuries in the home, on the farm, in the school, on the highway and in the community can be reduced by safety practices
5. How to motivate the entire family to become safety conscious
6. How to become better citizens through participation in a cooperative safety program of service to others.

Other objectives may be added that relate directly to the local community when the FFA chapter plans its Farm Safety Program.

Suggested Techniques to Use in Teaching Safety

Safety should be an important part of instruction in vocational agriculture. The teacher has a moral obligation to see that students are protected while working in the classroom, in the farm mechanics shop and on the farm.

To maintain interest and achieve best results in the FFA farm safety program, teachers have applied many of the following instructional techniques:

1. Use a positive approach when teaching safety.
2. Use the chapter safety committee in planning safety programs.
3. Keep a safety bulletin board up to date by using safety posters, information sheets and FFA safety facts.
4. Display rules and regulations for safe use of hand tools and operation of machines.
5. Conduct field trips to observe safety practices in other occupations.
6. Use approved farm shop safety check lists.
7. Provide first-aid instruction for heat exhaustion, burns, sprains, shock, wounds, poisoning and drowning.
8. Paint the school farm mechanics shop according to an approved safety color code.
9. Maintain at all times accident surveys and record accidents on an approved accident report form. (Accident report forms may be obtained without cost from the National Safety Council).
10. Assist students to analyze accident reports.
11. Erect displays on safety.
12. Involve students in safety demonstrations.
13. Use films, filmstrips, safety reference books and other special safety teaching materials.
14. Use FFA member or advisor who has attended the National Safety Congress to talk to FFA chapter members.
15. Use a "Farm Safety" theme for the parent and son banquet.
16. Use safety experts as guest speakers on safety.

A good example is worth a thousand words

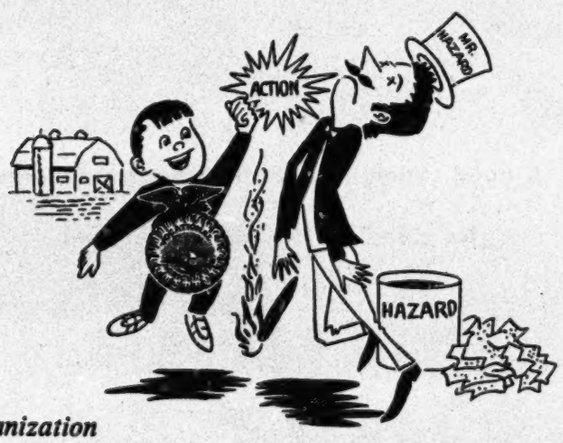
No standing! No one holding on!

Teacher Duties And Responsibilities

1. Develop a teaching unit on farm safety in the vocational agriculture course of study.
2. Encourage the chapter to include safety activities in the chapter program of work.
3. Advise and counsel safety committee to plan and conduct the chapter safety program.
4. Assist students to develop and use farm safety inspection check sheets in the following areas of safety:
   A. Farm Tractor and Machinery
   B. Farm Shop
   C. Farm and Home Buildings
   D. Farm Fire Prevention
   E. Rural Traffic and Transportation
   F. Agricultural Chemicals
   G. Electrical
   H. Livestock
   I. Recreational
5. Develop competency in giving shop demonstrations, emphasizing the safe use of hazardous machines, hand tools, chemicals and personal protective devices.
6. Set a good example; teach safety by demonstrating approved safety practices.
7. Cooperate with other groups in developing an effective community safety program.
8. Insist that all students have school accident insurance.
9. Avoid the five main reasons causing accidents.
   A. Ignorance (lack of knowledge)
   B. Negligence (lack of responsibility or carelessness)
   C. Willful violations of safety rules (no desire to do things correctly)
   D. Mental or physical fatigue (worry, lack of sleep, being tired)
   E. Hurry or haste.
10. Your responsibility as an FFA advisor in teaching safety is to help chapter members eliminate the five main reasons of accidents. WHAT IS YOUR PLAN OF ACTION?

Steps For An Action Program In Farm Safety

The chapter safety committee should carefully develop a step by step plan that will involve the entire membership in safety activities, beginning with the organization of the safety program and concluding with the recognition of achievements in farm safety. The steps should also develop leadership, cooperative effort and a pride in assuming civic responsibilities.



I. Organization

A. Include farm safety activities, with appropriate goals, in the chapter program of work.
B. Elect a chapter safety committee and its chairman.
C. Chart a plan to follow and a "calendar of progress" report to be made at chapter meetings.

II. Involve the Community

An effective farm safety program requires the support of the entire community. Should the chapter assume a key leadership role, it is important to remember to begin working with individuals and community groups early in the farm safety program; avoid undue pressure upon any person or group in asking help. However, where cooperation is received, each organization should be given proper credit.

Many local organizations participate in National and State special observances, such as National Safety Week, National Fire Prevention Week, National Auto Check Month and Christmas Holiday Safety Emphasis. Offer the support and cooperation of the chapter to their effort. This will stimulate community interest in the chapter safety program.

The farm and home survey is an effective method to involve the community and also collect important information on safety. Suggested steps are:

A. The safety committee assign chapter members to survey teams.
B. Each survey team elect a captain.
C. Survey teams are instructed on "how" to properly make a survey.
D. Each team member is provided a packet of safety information and hazard tags.
E. Permission is obtained from farm families to conduct the survey.
F. The farm and home are surveyed and the hazards are tagged.
G. A check list of hazards is left with the farm family after discussing how to remove or correct hazards.
H. A follow-up inspection of each farm and home is made within 30 days.
I. Compile a summary of hazards.

III. "Pinpoint" the Areas of Need for Safety

The chapter must learn what the community accident situation is before a farm safety program can be planned and effectively directed to meet the greatest need. To do this, data must be collected and important facts analyzed, such as:

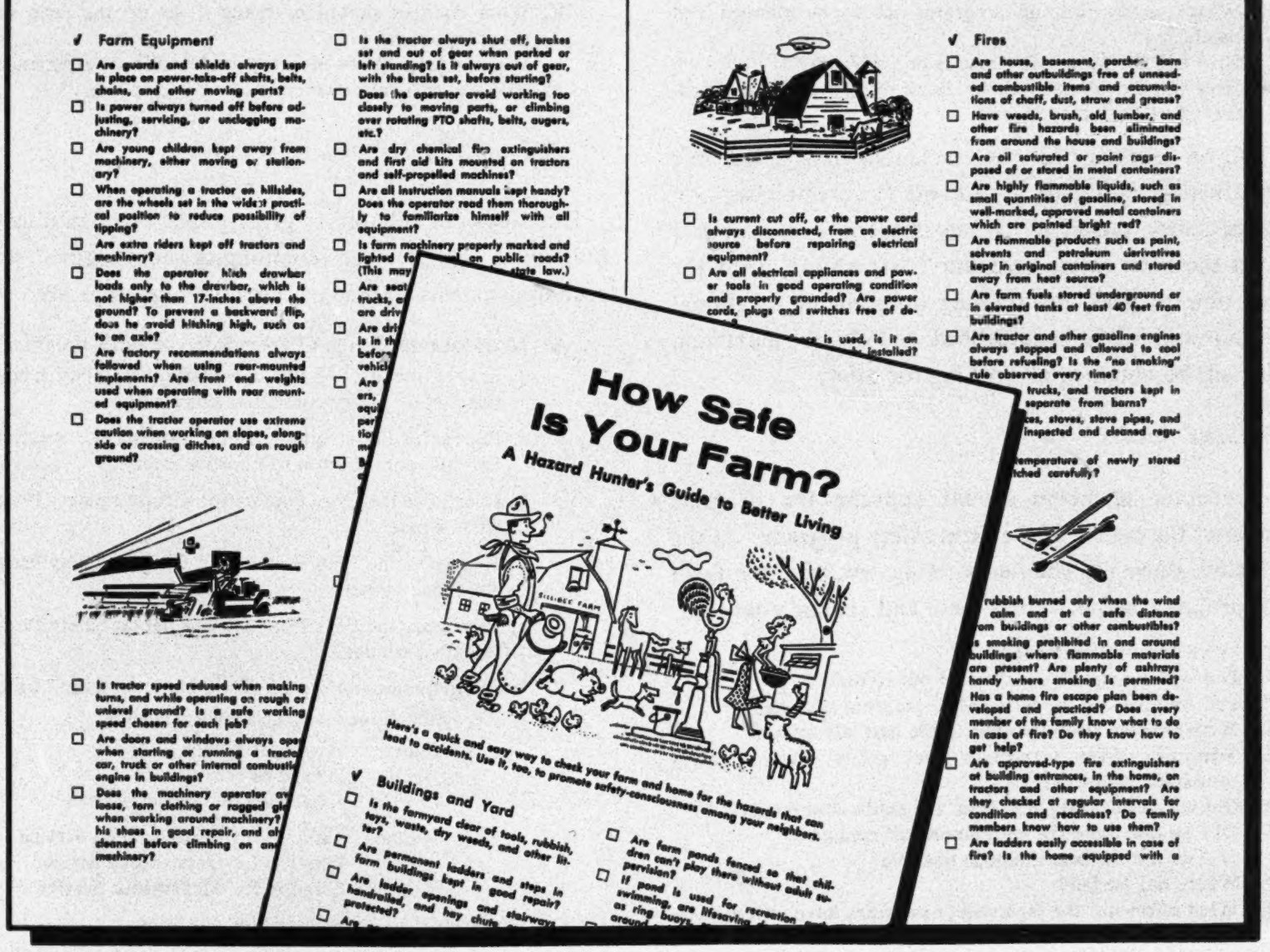
A. In the farm and home survey, in what areas of safety were the most hazards found?
B. What accidents are taking the greatest toll of human lives and injuries?
C. What accidents are causing the greatest economic loss?
D. What hazards can be eliminated? Controlled?
E. To what extent is youth involved? Adults?
F. In what areas is there the greatest need for a farm safety program?

Excellent sources for information include systematic study and analysis of hazard surveys, facts on accidents, police reports, records of fires, findings of farm organizations, industrial safety agencies, statistical data from the National Safety Council and the Red Cross, and results from previous FFA Farm Safety programs. Generally speaking, communities may differ in the need for emphasis on certain areas of farm safety; therefore, the chapter must determine and "pinpoint" the (area or) areas of safety needing the greatest emphasis. Under this plan, one phase of safety, according to priority of need, might be given greatest emphasis. This does not preclude proper attention to other important areas of safety, but would concentrate efforts on greatest needs. For example, a chapter may "pinpoint" a safety program to emphasize farm home and buildings, with minor emphasis on rural traffic, transportation and recreational safety. Another chapter may discover that safety emphasis is most needed in the area of farm tractors and machinery, with minor emphasis on agricultural chemical safety.

IV. Chart a Course of Action

Develop a guide so that every chapter member will know the following:

A. What job is to be done?
B. Who will do the job?
C. How will the job be done?
D. When will the job be started? Completed?
E. What community resources are to be used?
F. How will the farm safety program be promoted?
G. How will the chapter publicize the farm safety campaign?


How Safe Is Your Farm?
A Hazard Hunter's Guide to Better Living
Here's a quick and easy way to check your farm and home for the hazards that can lead to accidents. Use it, too, to promote safety-consciousness among your neighbors.
√ Farm Equipment
Are guards and shields always kept in place on power-take-off shafts, belts, chains, and other moving parts?
Is power always turned off before adjusting, servicing, or unclogging machinery?
Are young children kept away from machinery, either moving or stationary?
When operating a tractor on hillsides, are the wheels set in the widest practical position to reduce possibility of tipping?
Are extra riders kept off tractors and machinery?
Does the operator hitch drawbar loads only to the drawbar, which is not higher than 17-inches above the ground? To prevent a backward flip, does he avoid hitching high, such as to an axle?
Are factory recommendations always followed when using rear-mounted implements? Are front end weights used when operating with rear mounted equipment?
Does the tractor operator use extreme caution when working on slopes, alongside or crossing ditches, and on rough ground?
Is tractor speed reduced when making turns, and while operating on rough or unlevel ground? Is a safe working speed chosen for each job?
Are doors and windows always open when starting or running a tractor, car, truck or other internal combustion engine in buildings?
Does the machinery operator avoid loose, torn clothing or ragged gloves when working around machinery? Are his shoes in good repair, and oil cleaned before climbing on any machinery?
Is the tractor always shut off, brakes set and out of gear when parked or left standing? Is it always out of gear, with the brake set, before starting?
Does the operator avoid working too closely to moving parts, or climbing over rotating PTO shafts, belts, augers, etc.?
Are dry chemical fire extinguishers and first aid kits mounted on tractors and self-propelled machines?
Are all instruction manuals kept handy? Does the operator read them thoroughly to familiarize himself with all equipment?
Is farm machinery properly marked and lighted for travel on public roads? (This may be required by state law.)
Are seat
trucks, a
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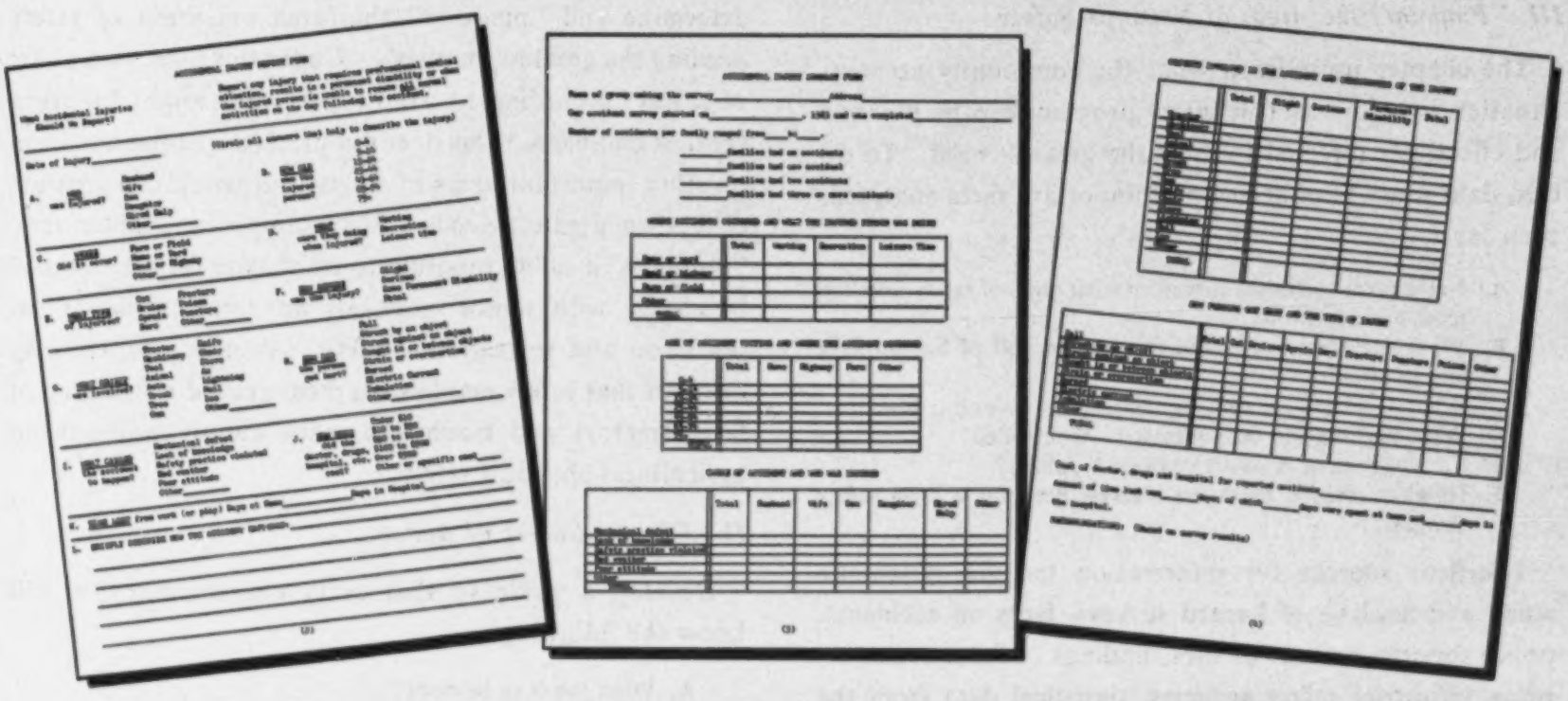
m
Buildings and Yard
Is the farmyard clear of tools, rubbish, toys, waste, dry weeds, and other litter?
Are permanent ladders and steps in farm buildings kept in good repair?
Are ladder openings and stairways handrailed, and hay chute protected?
Are
Are farm ponds fenced so that children can't play there without adult supervision?
If pond is used for recreation
swimming, are lifesaving
as ring buoys,
around
Is current cut off, or the power cord always disconnected, from an electric source before repairing electrical equipment?
Are all electrical appliances and power tools in good operating condition and properly grounded? Are power cords, plugs and switches free of de-
is used, is it an
installed?
√ Fires
Are house, basement, porches, barn and other outbuildings free of unneeded combustible items and accumulations of chaff, dust, straw and grease?
Have weeds, brush, old lumber, and other fire hazards been eliminated from around the house and buildings?
Are oil saturated or paint rags disposed of or stored in metal containers?
Are highly flammable liquids, such as small quantities of gasoline, stored in well-marked, approved metal containers which are painted bright red?
Are flammable products such as paint, solvents and petroleum derivatives kept in original containers and stored away from heat source?
Are farm fuels stored underground or in elevated tanks at least 40 feet from buildings?
Are tractor and other gasoline engines always stopped and allowed to cool before refueling? Is the "no smoking" rule observed every time?
trucks, and tractors kept in
separate from barns?
ces, stoves, stove pipes, and
inspected and cleaned regu-
temperature of newly stored
tched carefully?
rubbish burned only when the wind
calm and at a safe distance
om buildings or other combustibles?
s smoking prohibited in and around
uildings where flammable materials
are present? Are plenty of ashtrays
handy where smoking is permitted?
Has a home fire escape plan been developed and practiced? Does every member of the family know what to do in case of fire? Do they know how to get help?
Are approved-type fire extinguishers at building entrances, in the home, on tractors and other equipment? Are they checked at regular intervals for condition and readiness? Do family members know how to use them?
Are ladders easily accessible in case of fire? Is the home equipped with a



The above sample forms have been used by Chapters in planning effective Safety Programs.

H. What chapter meeting programs are to be planned and conducted?
I. How will the farm safety results be evaluated?
J. How will groups and individuals be recognized for cooperative effort and achievement?

It will be necessary for the teacher to budget his time for instruction in safety to prevent "overemphasis" on the farm safety program. When chapters can plan and conduct the farm safety program "seasonally," or at the proper time of year, the training program in vocational agriculture will not be handicapped, and also the maximum results will be obtained in working for safety.

V. Evaluate Results

The chapter members should appraise the progress throughout the course of the farm safety program. At the conclusion, during a chapter meeting, evaluate the farm safety program by answering these and similar questions:

A. Were our goals realistic?
B. Did we accomplish what we set out to do?
C. Did we promote the farm safety program adequately?
D. Were chapter meetings used to the best advantage?
E. Was our farm inspection and safety hazard survey conducted properly?
F. Did we mobilize support from the entire community?
G. Did we distribute the load among all members?
H. Did we use the best methods possible?
I. Where did we fail?
J. What effect did the farm safety program have on the community?
K. What changes should be made if we do the farm safety program again?
L. Was the farm safety program an educational experience?
M. Did we set a better example of practicing safety?

VI. Recognize Achievements in Safety

Hundreds of chapters give public recognition for individual, chapter or community cooperative safety accomplishments. Some of the most numerous are:

A. National Foundation Chapter Safety Awards Program.
   1. Award the FFA Foundation Chapter Safety medal to the chapter safety committee chairman.
   2. Recognize the chapter member making the greatest individual contribution to improve safety.
   3. Recognize the FFA Foundation Chapter Safety Program State winner.
   4. Recognize the FFA Foundation Chapter Safety Program Regional winner.
   5. Recognize the FFA Foundation Chapter Safety Program National winner.
B. Youth activities conference of the National Safety Council.
   1. Recognize three levels of achievement for:
      a. Chapter: Award of Honor
         Award of Merit
         Certificate of Commendation
      b. Individuals: Citation for Distinguished Service
         Citation for Outstanding Service
         Citation for Meritorious Service
C. Educational tours, scholarships and trips.

Many chapters have recognized outstanding achievements in safety by awarding educational tours or trips, such as sending chapter members to State FFA Camps. Other chapters and individuals are awarded funds for travel to the National Safety Congress in Chicago where they participate in the Youth Safety Conference Activities and Program.

D. Publicize Achievements and Results.

Many chapters make excellent use of press, radio and TV to inform the community, State and nation about achievements in farm safety. Quite often excellent displays, exhibits and demonstrations are prepared to publicize both achievements and the results in farm safety.

Check lists, such as the leaflet available from the National Safety Council, will be helpful to the community hazard survey. It also suggests many ideas for safety improvement and how to provide a record of progress. Many chapters use this check list and the SUGGESTED CHAPTER AND INDIVIDUAL SAFETY ACTIVITIES to formulate their own survey form.

The Chapter Safety Committee held regular monthly meetings to take an inventory of progress and make plans for carrying out the chapter safety program of work. At this meeting, the committee is consulting the program of work and uses the *Farm Safety Review* for other suggestions. One of the eight poster exhibits made is also shown.

Promote The Chapter Safety Program

News Media

Very few farm safety programs succeed without the help and cooperation of men in the field of communications. The safety program is a "natural" for news media; visit the local editor to get his ideas on safety news and keep him informed of the progress of the safety program. Give special emphasis to success or action stories and photographs. Often local businessmen are anxious to include a safety message with their regular newspaper advertising as a public service and a cooperative effort with the chapter.

Radio and TV

Visit the radio and TV stations and ask for advice in promoting (and conducting) the farm safety program; the program directors are men of wide experience and will be interested in providing time for public service presentations on farm safety through the use of good quiz programs, round-table discussions, spot announcements, interviews, demonstrations, skits, and recognition programs.

Use the school bulletin board, student assemblies, the school paper, a store window display and demonstrations to publicize the safety program.

Radio programs, as well as TV, aid other news media to promote the FFA Chapter Safety Program

Let's Build an Exhibit

A well-planned exhibit that "tells a good story" on farm safety is a good way to promote accident prevention. The subject is ideal for use of imagination and originality. Exhibit ideas are:

A. Have a *Plan*
   1. WHO—consider the viewing audience.
   2. WHAT—decide on a specific subject.
   3. WHERE—decide on a location.
   4. WHEN—determine the most effective time or date.
   5. HOW—decide on the type of construction and assign responsibility to members for erection.

B. An Exhibit should be
   1. Effective in catching attention.
      a. Appeal—use life, action, motion, color, light or sound.
      b. Originality—show new and interesting information based upon community needs.
   2. Effective in holding interest.
      a. Unity—title sign portrays objective; use one central thought and have all parts subordinately related.
      b. Clarity—relation of parts to central theme easily detected.
      c. Simplicity—not wordy, not highly technical, but easily understood.
   3. Effective in general appearance.
      a. Attractive arrangement—all labels, charts, pictures and objectives be effectively printed with a pleasing background and display balance and neatness.
      b. English—use correct spelling grammar and punctuation with accuracy of thought.

Always keep the exhibit and exhibit area neat and clean. If a motorized or moving type display is used, be sure that it is properly supervised.

EFFECTIVELY telling a safety story by catching attention, holding interest and attractive arrangement and appearance.

Let's Demonstrate Safety

A well-organized and properly presented demonstration is an effective way of "showing by doing." When you plan and prepare a safety demonstration, the following should prove helpful:

A. Remember the FOUR basic parts of a demonstration:
   1. Introduction.....Telling
   2. Body.....Showing
   3. Summary.....Participation
   4. Question and Answer.....Follow-up

B. When selecting the demonstration subject, ask the following:
   1. Does the subject tell a timely story?
   2. Will people be interested?
   3. Can the subject be demonstrated?
   4. Are supplies and props obtainable?
   5. Are the questions involved too difficult to perform?

C. Rely upon more than a brief outline for the script. Divide all members into committees, such as fact finding construction of props, preparing charts, writing and typing, (and perform the following)

D. Before writing the script, first note the order of speaking and action.
   1. Note in outline where and when equipment, charts and and other props are to be used.
   2. Write the rough script.
   3. Read the rough draft to the chapter; have "outsiders" read it and make necessary changes.
   4. Type the script (double spaced); make copy for each participant.

E. Factors to consider in selecting the team members:
   1. Voice qualities.
   2. Appearance.
   3. Ease and grace of body movement.
   4. Interest and enthusiasm.

F. Practice for the demonstration and emphasize the following:
   1. Know your part before the first practice session.
   2. *Speak clearly to* and *perform for* the audience.
   3. Develop "naturalness."
   4. Show interest, enthusiasm; be cheerful and courteous.
   5. Be alert for defective equipment, errors, or methods which might decrease effectiveness.

G. Allow plenty of time to get "set up":
   1. Start with an appropriate "attention getter."
   2. Keep charts to a minimum number, arranged to be easily seen and displayed one at a time.
   3. Make certain the audience can view all demonstration steps.
   4. Coordinate the action with explanation.
   5. Summarize main points.
   6. Answer questions completely and courteously.

H. General reminders for effective demonstration presentation are:
   1. Demonstrate only one subject.
   2. Keep it simple, practical and complete.
   3. Use only the latest approved practices.
   4. Each "demonstrator" should have both a talking and a {doing / helping} part.
   5. Be neat in the presentation.
   6. Use simple and appropriate language.
   7. Use simple subject matter to explain each step.
   8. Use personal experience when possible.
   9. Avoid giving advice or "sermonizing."
   10. Test public address system for operation and voice level before demonstration is presented.

Illustrated presentations are very effective

Chapter Safety Practices And Activities

Farm safety is generally classified in areas such as Farm Tractor and Machinery, Farm Home and Buildings, Farm Shop, Farm Fire Prevention, Rural Traffic and Transportation, Agricultural Chemicals, Electrical, Livestock and Recreational.

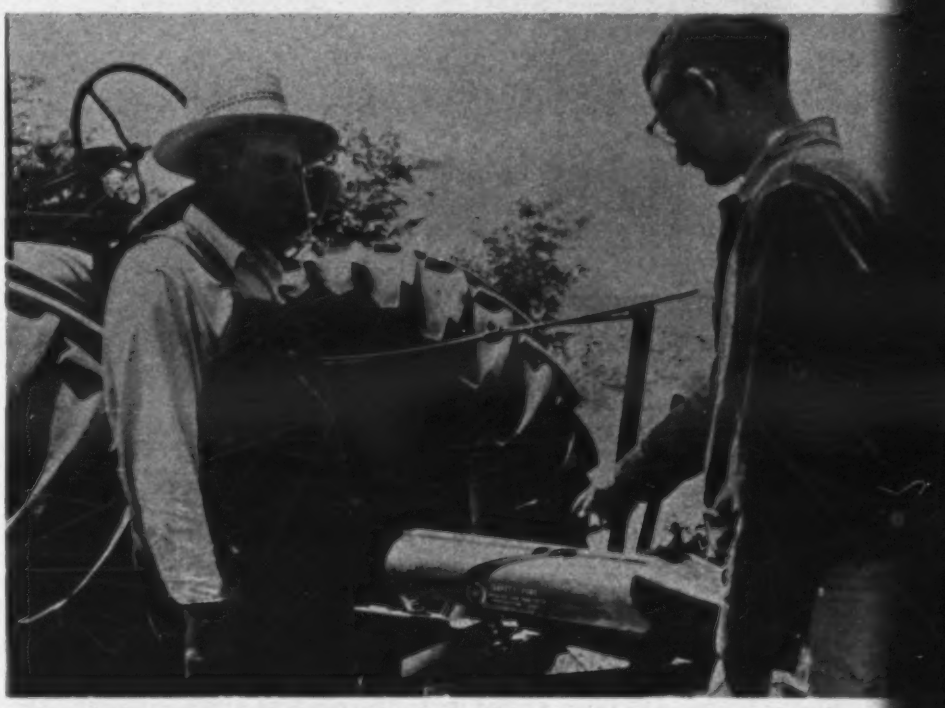
The chapter should consider all areas while planning its farm safety program because communities differ in their need for emphasis in safety areas. To assist the chapter in determining what to look for and how to practice safety, which may be of value in formulating a chapter safety hazard check list, practices and activities are listed on the following pages. These have been selected from the many chapter applications submitted in the National FFA Foundation Chapter Safety Award Program.

I. Farm Tractor and Machinery

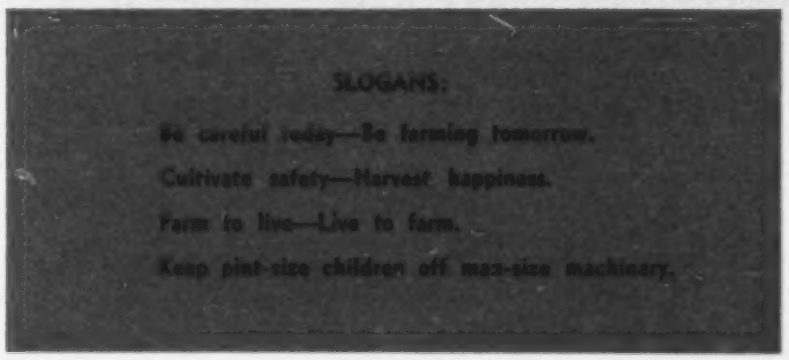
A. Suggested Practices and Activities

1. Check tractors and machinery for safe operating condition.
2. Operate farm equipment with care on uneven ground and on slopes; be especially wary of deep ditches.
3. Keep *all* shields and guards in place.
4. Disengage power take-off before dismounting the tractor.
5. Disengage the power when making repairs on, or adjusting, or unclogging a machine.
6. Shut off tractor engine before refueling.
7. Permit *operator only* on tractor, or tractor-drawn equipment.
8. Operate tractor and machinery appropriate to working conditions.
9. Provide adequate ventilation when operating engine inside a building.
10. Keep fire extinguishers handy and ready for use; check them at regular intervals.
11. Use proper warning devices, such as SMU Emblem, flags or reflectors, on tractors and equipment that is moved on the highway.
12. Use caution and slow speed when making turns or abnormal maneuvers.
13. Wear snug-fitting clothing when handling or working around machinery.
14. Use the tractor for only those jobs for which it is designed.
15. Operate the tractor at a slower speed in tall weeds or grass because of the danger of hidden obstacles.
16. Avoid heavily traveled roads when moving farm machinery.
17. Set drawbar in lowest position when hitching to a heavy load.
18. Keep brakes, steering mechanism, clutch and hydraulics system in proper adjustment to insure control at all times.
19. Never put on or remove a belt while the pulley is in motion.
20. Lower all equipment before dismounting from the tractor.
21. Keep tractor exhaust system in good condition to prevent fires.
22. Never use a tractor or truck to stretch barbed-wire fence.
23. Plan and conduct a safe tractor operation course.
24. Emphasize safety when participating in tractor skills and driving contests.

Daydreaming.



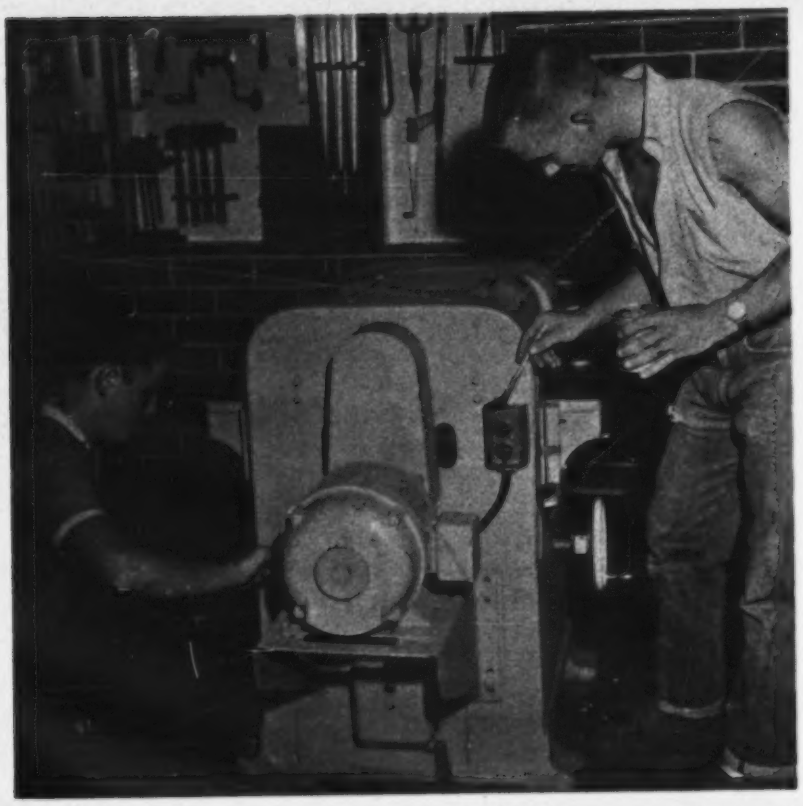
"That's a SAFE PRACTICE," points out an FFA member AT WORK FOR SAFETY.


SLOGANS:
Be careful today—Be farming tomorrow.
Cultivate safety—Harvest happiness.
Farm to live—Live to farm.
Keep pint-size children off man-size machinery.

II. Farm Shop

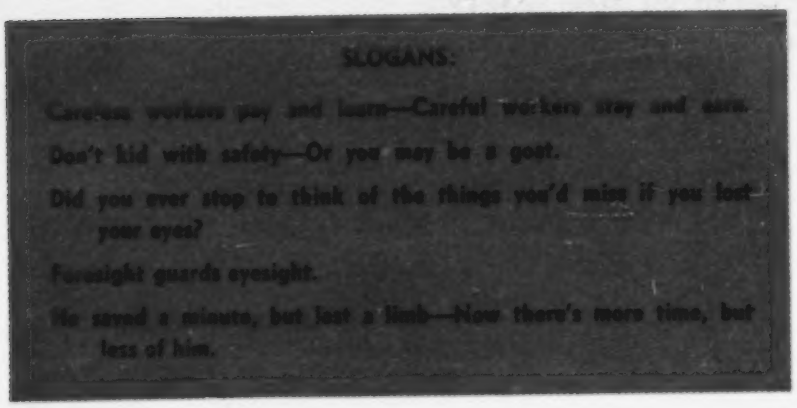
A. Suggested Practices and Activities

1. All chapter members should have school accident insurance before working in school farm shop.
2. Provide a well-equipped first-aid kit in an obvious and easily reached place.
3. Display posters on safe operation of various tools and equipment.
4. Practice good housekeeping in the school farm shop.
5. Provide covered metal containers for oil and paint rags.
6. Provide proper lighting in all areas of the school farm shop.
7. Hold fire drills at regular intervals.
8. Properly dispose of, or safely burn, all scrap paper and wood shavings.
9. Install an exhaust fan to eliminate fumes.
10. Do not permit smoking in the school farm shop.
11. Provide adequate racks for brooms and mops.
12. Provide fire extinguishers for various types of fires.
13. Paint the school farm shop as recommended in the safety color code.



It is pleasant and safe to work in a "color-coded" school farm shop.

14. Keep all tools sharpened and in good condition.
15. Wear proper protective clothing and equipment when welding.


SLOGANS:
Careless workers pay and learn—Careful workers stay and earn.
Don't kid with safety—Or you may be a goat.
Did you ever stop to think of the things you'd miss if you lost your eyes?
Foresight guards eyesight.
He saved a minute, but lost a limb—Now there's more time, but less of him.

16. Provide shields for welding tables; equip shields with observation holes using proper dark glass.
17. Wear gloves when working with hot metals.
18. Provide proper safety training on the use and operation of tools and equipment.
19. Require each member to pass a safe operation test on all shop equipment.
20. Provide safety guards on all power equipment.
21. Wear tight-fitting clothing when working around machines; never wear a necktie when working in the school farm shop.

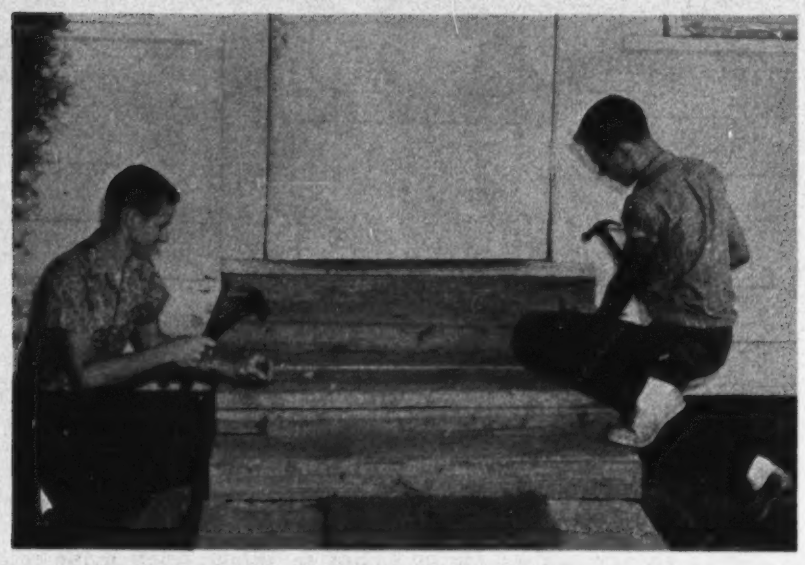
Better the lens than the eye.

22. Place a danger tag on any defective equipment; never operate defective equipment or remove tag until equipment has been repaired.
23. Arrange school farm shop equipment into work areas that are determined by the nature of the jobs to be performed.
24. Use push stick with electric table or bench saw.
25. Properly ground all electrical equipment.

III. Farm Home and Buildings

A. Suggested Practices and Activities

1. Use a knife rack to store sharp knives.
2. Unload all guns and store with ammunition under lock.
3. Tie a knot in plastic bags before they are disposed of.
4. Properly dispose of all discarded refrigerators; remove doors from them if they are stored.
5. Provide handrails for all stairs and keep them clean and lighted.
6. Use only ladders that are in good repair.
7. Use mat and handrail in bathtub or shower.
8. Keep all entrances to buildings well lighted and free from ice and snow.
9. Turn handles of cooking utensils to the rear of the stove.
10. Store bleaches, kerosene, drugs, medicine, insecticides and agricultural chemicals in cabinet or storage not accessible to children.
11. Destroy all used containers of poisons, drugs, paints or chemicals.
12. Have unobscured vision on driveway at highway entrance.
13. Use safe kitchen step stool for reaching top shelves.
14. Cover or fill all open wells and cisterns.
15. Repair and/or replace all broken steps; replace with concrete if possible.
16. Avoid unsafe, unapproved toys for children and provide toy chests for storage.
17. Test farm water supply periodically for purity; locate well above barn level.
18. Vaccinate all household pets against rabies.
19. Practice regular vaccination and immunization, especially tetanus, for all members of the family.
20. Never smoke in bed.



Stairs require periodic checking and replacement of boards

21. Place Christmas trees in container of water to prevent drying out.
22. Clear the lawn of all debris before operating a power lawn mower.
23. Follow manufacturer's instructions in starting a power mower, making certain your feet are clear of the blade.
24. Groove or roughen concrete barn floors to prevent slipping.
25. Avoid storing loose material overhead in the barn or storage buildings.
26. Periodically check the temperature of newly stored hay.
27. Keep the machine shed free of rubbish and tools.
28. Have each chapter member become proficient in mouth to mouth resuscitation.
29. Build a family fallout shelter, properly stocked with provisions and water.
30. Eradicate rats through use of approved methods of control.

SLOGANS:

A late repair may mean an early fall.

Before you point with pride, make sure it's safe inside.

From cellar to attic, keep things systematic.

The hurtingest gun that ever exploded is the innocent one that "wasn't loaded."

IV. Farm Fire Prevention

A. Suggested Practices and Activities

1. Periodically inspect the farm and home to remove fire hazards.
2. Provide proper fire extinguishers in buildings and on motor vehicles.
3. Provide ladders long enough to safely reach the roof of any buildings on the farm.
4. Have periodic home inspections to remove fire hazards.
5. Each member of the family should know what to do in case of fire; this is learned to perfection by periodic fire drills.
6. Install approved lightning rods; keep them in good repair.
7. Place "NO SMOKING" signs in barn, shop and other buildings.
8. Sponsor and participate in school fire drills.
9. Make regular inspection of fire extinguishers and recharge as necessary.
10. Avoid burning brush and waste on windy days.
11. Avoid storing hay with excessive moisture content.
12. Provide proper storage for flammable materials.
13. Place all storage tanks for flammable materials at least 40 feet downhill from buildings.
14. Provide metal or concrete incinerators for burning household trash.

Stop fires before they happen

15. Place proper glass covers over lamp bulbs in the barn.
16. Keep matches away from children; store matches in metal or glass containers.
17. Know the procedure to follow to get assistance from fire department.
18. Have source of water available for fighting fires.
19. Provide fire fighting hose of adequate length.

SLOGANS:

A fire extinguisher on hand is worth two in a storeroom.

Be firesighted.

Don't smoke in bed; stay alive instead.

If you love the little guy, keep matches way up high.

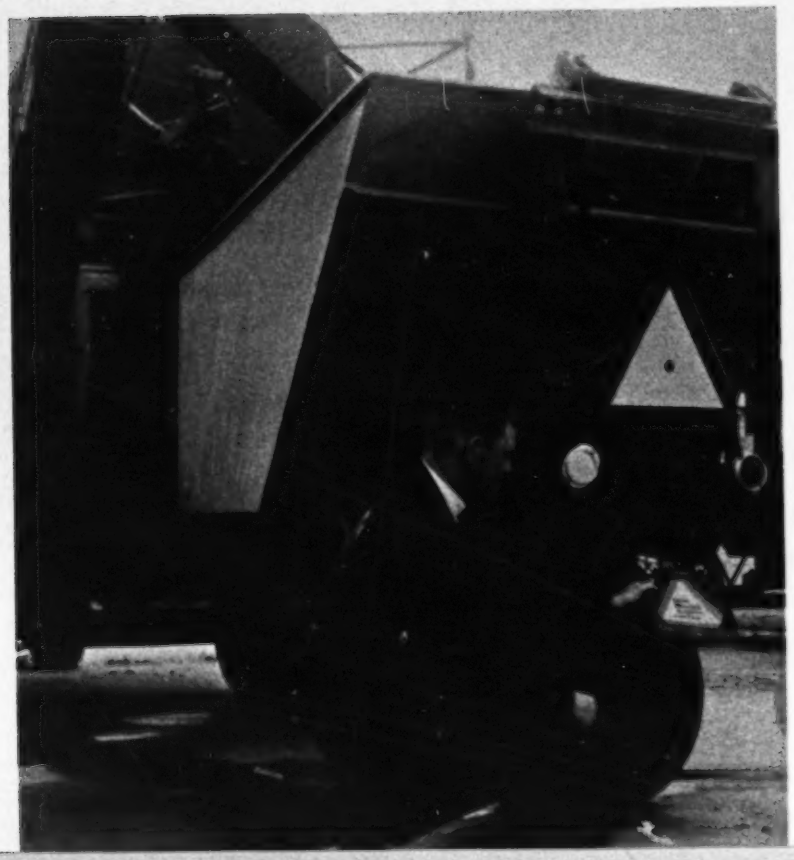
The match you toss may cause great loss.

V. Rural Traffic and Transportation

A. Suggested Practices and Activities

1. Present each chapter member with an approved automobile operators' manual.
2. Make regular checks of powered vehicles, and make necessary repairs.
3. Have highway patrolman speak to chapter members.
4. Place warning devices on outside bumpers of extra wide trucks, trailers and equipment.
5. Make and erect farm driveway stop signs; reflectorize driveways.
6. Organize a Safe Driving Club and use it to promote safe driving.
7. Maintain liability insurance on FFA truck, mobile equipment and family car.
8. Pump brakes to decrease speed or stop moving vehicle.
9. Use electric warning signals where gasoline spillage has occurred.
10. Carry first-aid kit in glove compartment of auto and on tractor.
11. Avoid driving closer to the vehicle in front of you than ten feet for each 10 mph speed.
12. Avoid excessive speed or too slow speed on highway; obey traffic laws.
13. Place signal devices on all trailers.
14. Use lower gear speeds when driving in snow and/or when driving on steep grade.
15. Drive with special caution in school zones; do not pass a school bus when it is stopped on a highway.
16. Chapter members and parents sign pledges to drive safely.
17. Install reflectors on bicycles.
18. Check and make needed repairs to door latches on motor vehicles.
19. Keep windshield and windows free from stickers other than those required by law.
20. Learn highway signs and obey them while driving.
21. Encourage placement of "school zone" signs around school area.
22. Eliminate "blind" highway intersections on highways.
23. Place FFA safety reflector tapes on FFA trucks, members' cars and equipment.
24. Encourage the use of safety seat belts; install seat belts in FFA truck.

Playing It Safe



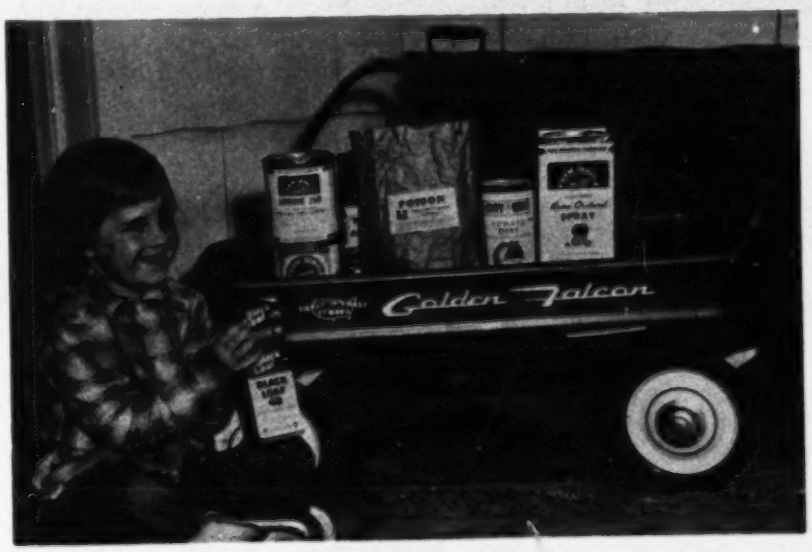
Seat belts make driving more safe and comfortable

25. Use snow tires or chains in winter when living in areas of snow.
26. Operate vehicles within safe load limits.
27. Check visibility at all crossroads.
28. Walk or ride a bicycle on the left-hand side of the road.
29. Encourage school children to cross street intersections safely.
30. Keep farm roads and farm bridges in good repair.

VI. Agricultural Chemicals

A. Suggested Practices and Activities

1. Properly label all poisonous materials and safely store from children and livestock.
2. Label all medicine bottles.
3. After recovery from illnesses for which medicine has been prescribed, destroy the remaining medicine.
4. Have a light at medicine cabinet.
5. Store bleaches, kerosene, drugs, medicine and agricultural chemicals in cabinets not accessible to children.



Chemicals are not play things for children

SLOGANS:

Read and heed legal speed.
Speeding is a short story that ends in a plot.
Time may be precious, but life is priceless.
Lawful drivers are survivors.
It pays to detect a defect.
Drivers who check first—last.
A car is no safer than its weakest part.

6. Repaint toys, furniture and window sills with lead-free interior paints.
7. Store fire extinguishers high enough to be out of reach of small children.
8. Carefully read, understand and follow labels on all chemicals.
9. Use safety masks when applying chemical dusts or sprays with poisonous fumes.
10. Clean spraying equipment so that residue drains away from ponds or streams.
11. Follow instructions in spraying crops, and especially prior to harvest.
12. Follow instructions in spraying poisonous materials near feeding area.
13. Follow instructions in spraying dairy cattle near milking equipment.
14. Wear rubber gloves, aprons and long-sleeved shirts when mixing or applying chemicals.
15. Set up a chemical poison station in the community or county.
16. Refrain from smoking or eating when applying chemical sprays or insecticides.
17. Properly dispose of all empty paint cans.
18. Immediately wash skin area or shower after being exposed to toxic chemicals; change clothing in case of spillage on clothes.
19. Use original containers to store "left-over" chemicals, paint, cleaning fluid or other harmful chemicals.

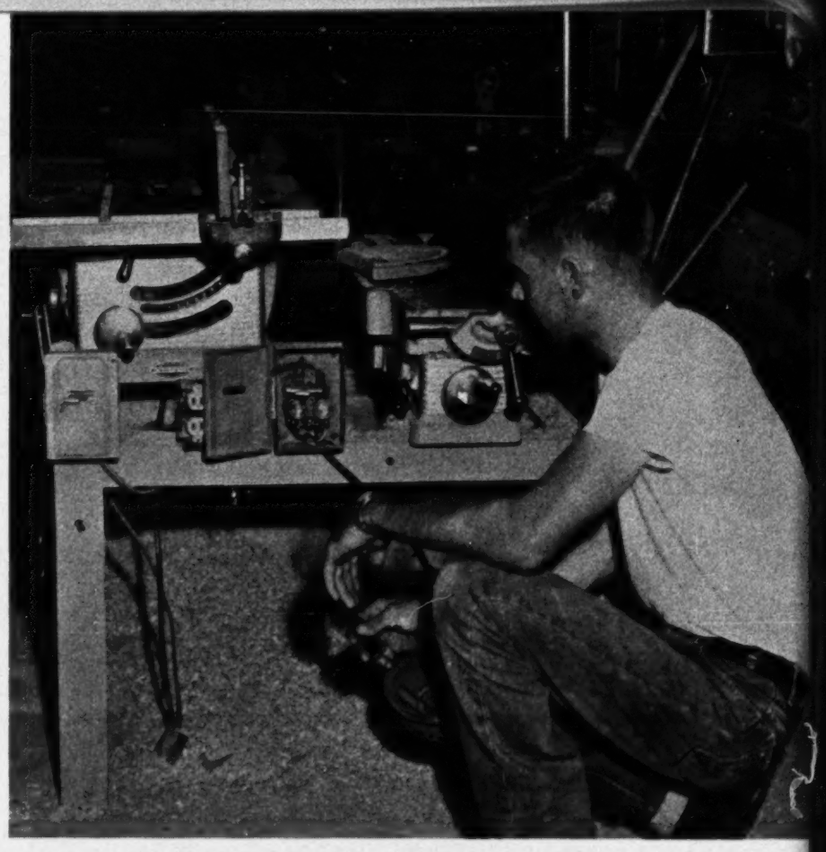
SLOGAN:
Make your child poison-proof by keeping your poisons child-proof.

VII. Electricity

A. Suggested Practices and Activities

1. Survey farms in community for electrical hazards; cooperate with farmers in correcting or eliminating hazards.
2. Properly fuse all electrical circuits.
3. Place "danger" tags on defective appliances and cords; do not use appliances until defective part is repaired.
4. Use moisture-proof cords for outside weather conditions.
5. Install electric poles well above height of any farm machinery.
6. Use only UL approved electric fence controllers.
7. Identify electric fences with prominent signs.
8. Provide insulated gate grips for opening and closing gates in electric fences.
9. Install approved lightning rods on all farm buildings having electrical wiring.
10. Use approved light bulb covers in barns where lint collects, or excessive moisture is a problem.
11. Avoid placing electric cords and outlets around bathtubs, wash basins and kitchen sinks.
12. Properly ground all major electrical appliances.
13. Avoid overloading electrical circuits with excessive number of appliances.
14. Locate meter poles as close to center of building arrangement as possible.

SLOGAN:
Don't short circuit your life.



All FFA members should learn to recognize dangers in the home shop

15. Avoid hanging drapes or curtains too close to electric heaters.
16. Purchase only appliances approved by Underwriters Laboratories.
17. Keep an ample supply of fuses of necessary amperage.
18. Teach first-aid treatment for electrical shock.
19. Use care in handling irrigation pipe near electric power lines.

VIII. Livestock

A. Suggested Practices and Activities

1. Dehorn dangerous animals.
2. Build and use loading chutes.
3. Remove nails and broken boards from feedlots, stables, cattle sheds and fences.
4. Make and use cattle crossing signs where necessary.
5. Use proper equipment for handling bulls or moving livestock.
6. Plan and conduct adequate programs of sanitation, vaccination and inoculation.
7. Properly store chemicals, fertilizers, medicines and hardware away from livestock.
8. Use approved controls on all electric fences.
9. Provide fire extinguishers in barns and other farm buildings.
10. Place "No Smoking" signs in barns and other buildings on farm.
11. Always use caution in approaching animals.

SLOGANS:

Beware of the bull—The graveyard's full.

The gentle bull, the broken horse, have been the cause of much remorse.

This bull wouldn't hurt a fly—It's people he's after.

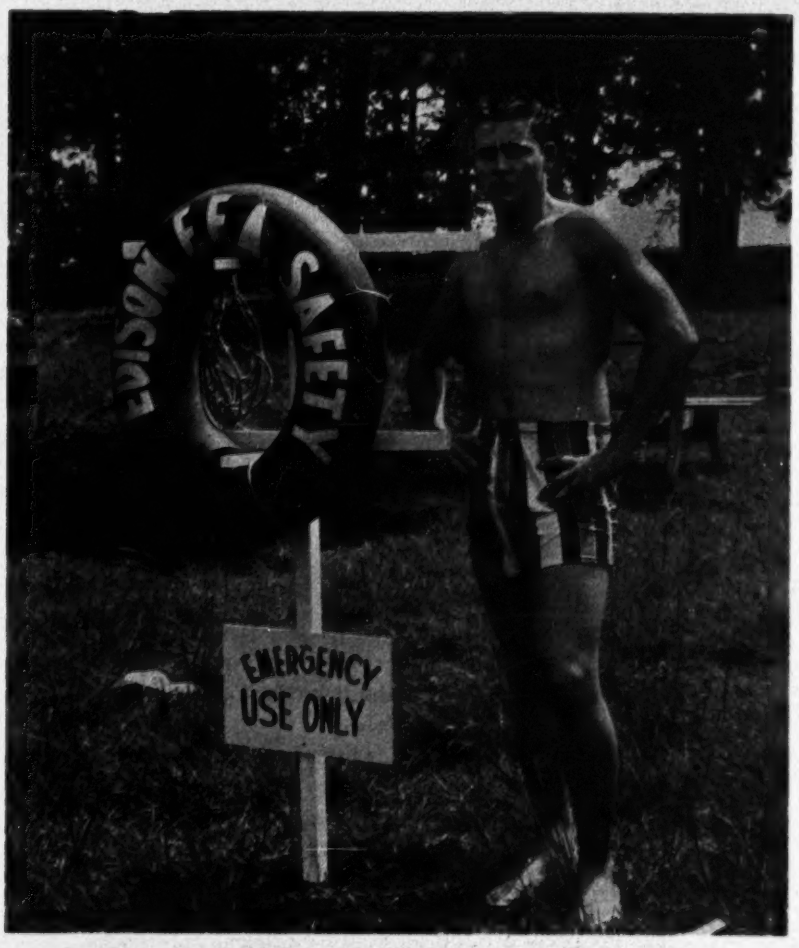
The proper use of electric heat bulbs for livestock and poultry is pointed out. Many fires have started because of improper use of heat bulbs.

12. Make corrugated grooves in concrete loading ramps and chutes.
13. Provide proper ventilation in barns.
14. Conduct program of "Livestock Loss Prevention," using the local veterinarian to speak to chapter.
15. Keep children away from pens and barnyards.
16. Use approved methods of heating brooder houses and follow recommended practices in location of poultry houses from other buildings.

IX. Recreation

A. Suggested Practices and Activities

1. Use the recommended size motor for the boat.
2. Avoid overloading the boat.
3. Carry a second person (observer) in the boat when water skiing.
4. Avoid smoking when refueling the boat.
5. When operating a boat, be alert for stumps, submerged objects, fishermen and other boats.
6. Always lower the anchor; never throw it.
7. Avoid standing in a narrow-beamed boat.
8. Hold on to the boat if it overturns.
9. Stand in boat to transfer equipment from dock to boat.
10. Provide a life jacket for each passenger in boat.
11. Operate a boat at safe speed.
12. Use safety chains when pulling a boat trailer.
13. Never go swimming without a companion.
14. Erect a post near the water's edge of the farm pond for placing life preservers, ropes and poles for water rescue.
15. Avoid walking or skating on uncertain frozen water surfaces.
16. Have a medical examination before learning to swim or participating in a strenuous physical activity.
17. Avoid going in water when hot, exhausted or immediately after eating a meal.
18. Enter cold water gradually.
19. Dive only into water known to be safe for such use.
20. Call for HELP only when it is needed.
21. If trouble in the water occurs, conserve strength by resting on back and in a floating position with a minimum of movement.
22. Avoid panic when in trouble in water.
23. In lifesaving, remove shoes and outer clothing before entering the water.
24. Clear trees, stumps, brush, wire and rubbish from swimming and boating area.
25. Avoid swimming in farm ponds that receive drainage from barnyards.
26. Point a gun only at the target or game you intend to kill.
27. Keep gun barrel clear from obstruction.
28. Use correct caliber ammunition for the gun you are shooting.
29. Avoid shooting on water or at rocks that will ricochet bullets.
30. Avoid carrying a loaded gun in the car, on horseback or walking; when on hunt, chamber the shell only when ready to shoot at game.
31. Cooperate with local Red Cross Chapter in training members for lifesaving and water safety at State FFA or other camp.
32. Learn to swim well.
33. Coordinate Program Activities with American Red Cross Chapter in use of Appropriate Safety Posters, films and information on Safety.



FFA AT WORK FOR SAFETY has caused hundreds of chapters to place lifesaving equipment on farm ponds and lakes for water safety purposes.

SLOGANS:

When school's out—Watch out.

Vacation: Peaceful rest? Or rest in Peace?

Effect on the Farm Family and the Community

Improved safety practices and safe work habits by farm families in the community should be the result of the Chapter Farm Safety Program. These should be tangible, realistic and deal with facts. The following achievements have been reached by chapters:

1. There has been no property loss due to (disastrous) fire on any FFA member's farm for over five years.
2. There has been no record of a serious accident on the home farm of an FFA member for the past three years.
3. The local fire chief credits FFA efforts in fire prevention to a reduction of an average of one fire alarm per week to only ten alarms per year—and these have been minor brush fires.
4. We have not had a serious accident in our school farm shop for eight years.
5. Rural traffic safety rules are apparently being practiced since only two farmers had accidents this year as compared to an average of five the past three years.
6. There have been no accidents with firearms since our safety program began.
7. Seventy-two families have better protection today due to approved fire extinguishers placed in their homes by FFA members.
8. Farm families live in a safer community because 1,255 hazards have been eliminated.
9. Thirty-five farm families have better protection today due to approved car seat belts being installed through the FFA farm safety campaign.
10. The statement by the county agent on "lost time accidents" showed a great reduction since FFA safety campaign started.
11. Farm women stated in a newspaper article that the FFA tractor safety program had a tremendous effect upon their husbands due to their observing caution while driving tractors.
12. Inserted rings in nose of four dairy bulls.
13. Eighteen chapters in ten States requested plans for our chapter exhibit and demonstration on tractor safety.
14. About 40% fewer accidents occurred in our community this year as compared to any previous year.
15. Our community had only one serious tractor accident this year, compared to an annual average of three the previous five years.
16. Our chapter found and properly covered four unsealed water wells.
17. Every member in the chapter was taught mouth to mouth resuscitation.
18. Twenty-eight safety chains were welded on equipment that is pulled behind a car.
19. Our group reflectorized 490 pieces of farm equipment.
20. Twelve livestock loading chutes were repaired.
21. Fourteen chapter members learned to swim in classes taught in cooperation with the local Red Cross.
22. Our chapter replaced or repaired 37 unsafe electric cords.
23. A 132-square-mile area is now protected by a two-truck rural fire department.
24. Forty families now have approved fire extinguishers in their homes.
25. Service clubs sponsored chapter safety committee trip to the National Safety Congress.
26. Eight hundred and fifty-eight rural people were immunized against tetanus.
27. Five hundred and fifty-five farms supplied with grid numbers for ease in location during emergencies.
28. Repaired 72 farm ladders.
29. Completed mechanical safety check and hazard correction on 162 farm tractors.
30. Five hundred homes checked for fire hazards with 239 fire hazards removed or corrected.
31. Every chapter member participated in American Red Cross First Aid Course.

Immunization against tetanus is part of this FFA chapter's farm safety program

The home, chapter, school and community benefits when a chapter organizes a fire district, assists in purchasing fire trucks and organizes a volunteer rural fire department

The FFA Foundation Farm Safety Award Program

Why A Farm Safety Program

The purpose of this program is to stimulate activities by local chapters of the Future Farmers of America which will result in more widespread use of safety rules, thus lessening the tremendous suffering and loss of life, time and property that is caused each year by preventable farm accidents and fires.

Areas of Safety Activities

Farm Safety is generally classified in areas such as Farm Tractor and Machinery, Farm Home and Buildings, Farm Shop, Farm Fire Prevention, Rural Traffic and Transportation, Agricultural Chemicals, Electric, Livestock and Recreation.

The FFA Farm Safety Award Program

Improving Farm Safety is a cooperative activity dependent for effectiveness upon active participation by groups. Developing a well-rounded, practical Farm Safety Program calls for vigorous FFA leadership, planning and work.

AWARDS FOR CHAPTERS

Most FFA chapters sponsor activities that promote farm and home safety, fire prevention and safe driving. In order to stimulate interest in this important activity, the Foundation sponsors a nationwide program of Farm Safety awards to recognize those chapters that do the most outstanding work. Medals are provided for the individual member of each local chapter who does the most in safety promotion. A $100.00 cash award is paid to the State Chapter winner in Safety. Awards totalling $6,000 annually go to chapters that practice and extend farm safety education.

Group effort is the key to success in competing for the FFA Foundation's awards in Farm Safety. Locally, a single member is chosen to receive the Foundation medal for the best individual work in safety. When it comes to State and national competition, though, the achievements of the entire chapter are considered.

ELIGIBILITY

1. All FFA chapters in good standing are eligible to compete.
2. A chapter is eligible to compete for a National Safety Award each year.
3. A State Association may submit the application form of one entry plus one additional entry for each 5,000 members or major fraction thereof.
4. The applications submitted by the States will be scored and rated either Gold, Silver or Bronze.
5. Plaques will be given to national winners at the national convention.
6. There are no funds for chapter travel to the national convention.

All individuals or groups entitled to receive Foundation awards must be certified to the national office by the head State Supervisor in time for payment or reimbursement to be made by the treasurer on or before December 1 of each year.

Every chapter member and his chapter can become a winner!

Evaluation Check List For The Instructor

	Yes	*No*
1. Did you thoroughly orient your school administrator on the vocational agriculture safety program?	.....	.....
2. Were the students properly oriented by your impressing upon them the need for practicing safety?	.....	.....
3. Did you inform the students as to their duties and responsibilities in case of an accident, fire or emergency?	.....	.....
4. Were rules and regulations rigidly followed relative to students operating mobile equipment?	.....	.....
5. Did you give safety instructions and properly demonstrate the operation of all farm shop equipment and machines?	.....	.....
6. Was each student required to pass a written and practical safety test before operating shop equipment and machines?	.....	.....
7. Did you supervise the safe operation of farm shop equipment and machines?	.....	.....
8. Were all machines (shop and farm) equipped with safety devices that were kept in good working order?	.....	.....
9. Were control devices (switches) for stopping electric motors and engines provided, maintained and located in a readily accessible place?	.....	.....
10. Were safety rules posted at each machine in the farm shop?	.....	.....
11. Were approved safety goggles provided, and used, by students?	.....	.....
12. Did your students keep their shirt tails tucked in, shoes properly laced, neckties removed and sleeves buttoned (or rolled) when they operated shop equipment or machines?	.....	.....
13. Was a special place provided for storage of flammable materials?	.....	.....
14. Was the storage place for flammable materials separate from the regular shop?	.....	.....
15. Were special facilities provided for the use of flammable solutions or liquids, such as spray paint, oils and kerosene?	.....	.....
16. Was non-flammable cleaning fluid used for motor cleanup?	.....	.....
17. Were students instructed in the proper use of first-aid equipment?	.....	.....
18. Was all electrical equipment properly grounded before using?	.....	.....
19. Were all tools kept sharpened, properly dressed and in good repair?	.....	.....
20. Did students report to you immediately when involved in an accident, regardless of the injury or damage?	.....	.....
21. Have the machines been located (placed) so that they do not endanger students working nearby?	.....	.....
22. Was a report made to your school administration on every accident resulting in injury to students?	.....	.....
23. Was the National Safety Council's Student Accident Report Form used for recording all farm accidents?	.....	.....
24. Was each accident report analyzed for the purpose of aiding in the prevention of other accidents?	.....	.....
25. Did students help in determining the cause of farm shop accidents?	.....	.....
26. Was there a complete first-aid kit located in an accessible place in the farm shop?	.....	.....
27. Did you tag defective equipment?	.....	.....
28. Has your farm shop been properly color coded?	.....	.....
29. Have the students become more safety conscious as a result of the chapter safety program?	.....	.....
30. Is there tangible evidence of good safety practices in the community as a result of the chapter safety program?	.....	.....
31. Did your chapter enter the farm safety awards program?	.....	.....
32. Did you give recognition to award winners?	.....	.....

Safety Helps

Several sources of material to aid in planning and conducting FFA safety programs are listed below. In addition to sources listed, many farm organizations and land-grant universities provide excellent safety materials for educational groups.

Allstate Insurance Company
Safety Department
7447 Skokie Blvd.
Skokie, Illinois 60076

American Automobile Association
1712 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

American Bar Association
1155 East 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637

American Insurance Association
85 John Street
New York, New York 10038

American Medical Association
Health Education Bureau
535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610

American Mutual Insurance Alliance
Accident & Fire Prevention Dept.
20 North Wacker Drive—Room 2140
Chicago, Illinois 60606

American Red Cross
Red Cross Safety Services
Washington, D. C. 20006

American Society of Safety Engineers
850 Busse Highway
Park Ridge, Illinois 60068

The Association of Casualty and Surety Companies
60 John Street
New York, New York 10038

Auto Industries Highway Safety Committee
2000 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Automotive Safety Foundation
200 Ring Building
Washington, D. C. 20036

Better Business Bureau of Metropolitan Boston
52 Chauncy Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02111

Birk and Company, Inc.
3 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10019

J. I. Case Company
Racine, Wisconsin 53404

Center for Safety Education
New York University
New York, New York 10003

Farmers Mutual Insurance Company of Nebraska
1220 J Street
Lincoln, Nebraska 68501

Farm Mutual Reinsurance
Esko, Minnesota 55733

General Mills, Inc.
400 Second Avenue, South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55426

General Motors Corporation
Department of Public Relations
General Motors Building
Detroit, Michigan 48202

Jam Handy Organization
2821 East Grand Blvd.
Detroit, Michigan 48211

Insurance Institute for Highway Safety
2600 Virginia Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20037

International Association of Fire Chiefs
232 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Liberty Mutual Fire Insurance Company
175 Berkeley Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02117

Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Company
4750 Sheridan Road
Chicago, Illinois 60640

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
Health and Welfare Division
1 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10010

National Agricultural Chemicals Association
1155 15th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies
2611 E. 46th Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46205

National Commission on Safety Education
National Education Association
1201 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

National Fire Protection Association
60 Batterymarch
Boston, Massachusetts 02110

National Rifle Association
1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

National Safety Council
Farm Division
425 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20310

Portland Cement Association
33 West Grand Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60610

Rural Youth of the USA Conference
210 Fifth Street
Marietta, Ohio 45750

Scriptomatic Booklets on Safety
Channing L. Bete Co., Inc.
Greenfield, Massachusetts 01301

Superintendent of Documents
U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D. C. 20402

U. S. Department of Agriculture
14th Street & Independence Ave., S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20250

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Office of Education
Washington, D. C. 20202

Films

MAKE SAFETY YOUR NO. 1 CROP

WE DRIVERS

SAFE AS YOU THINK

THE SAFEST TOWNSHIP ANYWHERE

TICKET TO SAFETY

PASSING FANCY

YOUR PERMIT TO DRIVE
From: General Motors Corporation, Department of Public Relations, General Motors Building, Detroit, Michigan 48202

INCREDIBLE JOURNEY

MIRACLE IN PARADISE VALLEY
From: Sinclair Refining Company, Attention: Sales Promotion Department (to any one of the following:) 600 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York; P.O. Box 1710, Atlanta, Georgia; Fair Building, Fort Worth, Texas; Denver Club Building, Rm. 639, Denver, Colorado; 155 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois; 906 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri

STITCH IN TIME
(The Sears-Roebuck Foundation)
From: The Vernard Organization, Peoria, Illinois 61602

TRACTOR SAFETY

THE SAFE USE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
From: The American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10020

SAFETY PIN
From: John Deere and Company, Moline, Illinois 61265

DON'T SKID YOURSELF
From: Aetna Life Affiliated Companies, Public Education Department, Hartford, Connecticut 06115

SAWDUST SAM
From: J. I. Case, Racine, Wisconsin 53404

AND THEN THERE WERE FOUR
From: National Safety Council, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611 (List of Sources)

THE CASE OF OFFICER HALLIBRAND
From: Wilding Picture Productions, 1345 Argyle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60640

SIX MURDEROUS BELIEFS
From: National Safety Council, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611
Twenty-four one-minute Operation Safety films—for class meeting or theater use. Write for descriptive folder—National Safety Council, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611

PRESCRIPTION FOR SAFETY
From: California Chemical Company, 200 Bush Street, San Francisco, California 94120

SAFE USE OF PESTICIDES
From: United States Department of Agriculture, Motion Picture Service, Washington, D. C. 20250

SAFETY FIRST—SECOND—THIRD
From: General Motors Corporation, Department of Public Relations, General Motors Building, Detroit, Michigan 48202

DAY IN COURT
From: National Safety Council, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611 (List of Sources)

ANATOMY OF AN ACCIDENT

SAFETY EVERYWHERE . . . ALL THE TIME

ONE DAY'S POISON

FIRE POWER
From: New Jersey State Safety Council, 24 Branford Place, Newark, New Jersey, or 28 W. State Street, Trenton, New Jersey 08625

VARIETY FILMS ON SAFETY
From: American Red Cross, Local Chapter or Safety Services, Washington, D. C. 20006

RULES OF THE ROAD FOR THE BOATMEN
From: Chief, Public Information Division, U. S. Coast Guard, Washington, D. C. 20591 or Commander of your nearest Coast Guard District

ADMIRAL IN AN OUTBOARD
From: Outboard Boating Club of America, 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60601

TOMMY GETS THE KEYS
From: Farm Film Foundation, 1731 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20005

LAST DATE
From: Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Insurance Company, Public Relations Department, Mutual Insurance Building, Chicago, Illinois 60640

OUTLAWING FARM FIRE
From: National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, 2611 E. 46th Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46205

HANDS OFF
From: Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50010

SAFE FARMING U.S.A.
From: Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, 1126 South 70th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201

LAST CLEAR CHANCE
From: Union Pacific Railroad, 1416 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68102

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